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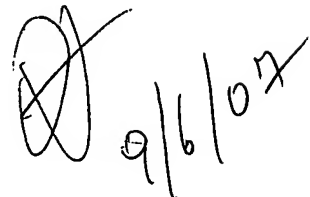Conference Location:

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L114	0	Intermidiate & server$1 & (client$1 user$1) & (processing same forms)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11
L115	0	Intermidiate & server$1 & (client$1 user$1) & (forms same processing)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11
L116	1	"20060277458".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11

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Set      Items    Description
S1     4599983   FORM? ? OR DOCS OR DOC OR DOCUMENT? ? OR (HARD OR PAPER
OR
                 PHYSICAL)(3N)(PRINT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUCT?
OR -
                 PHOTOCOP? OR DUPLICAT? OR REPRINT?)
S2      256792   S1(5N)(CREAT? OR PRODUC? OR DEVELOP? OR ORIGINAT? OR
MAKE?
                 OR MAKING? OR MADE OR GENERAT?)
S3       63106   (USER? ? OR PERSON? OR OWNER? OR PATRON? OR ENTITY OR
ENTI-
                 TIES)(3N)(IDENT? OR ID OR PROFILE? OR PERSON?()CHARACT?)
S4        2575   S3(5N)(CONTAIN? OR STORE? OR STORING? OR STOCK? OR
MAINTAI-
                 N? OR HOLD??? OR INCLU? OR TOGETHER? OR COMPRIS?)
S5       14547   S3(5N)(WITHIN OR INSIDE? OR INTERNAL? OR INTERIOR? OR
INTE-
                 RIOUR? OR IN OR INTRA OR SELF()CONTAIN??? OR HAS)
S6     8920526   (NUMER? OR NUMBER? OR POINTER? OR ARROW? OR FLAG? ? OR
IND-
                 ICATOR? OR MARKER? OR SYMBOL? ? OR IDENTIFIER?)
S7       73804   S6(3N)(DEDICAT? OR UNIQUE? OR SPECIF? OR PARTICUL? OR
CONT-
                 INGEN? OR ONE OR SINGLE)(3N)(INSTAN? OR MOMENT? ? OR TIME?
? -
                 OR USE? ? OR LOG?? OR SESSION? OR TIMING OR TIMEFRAME? OR
TIM-
                 E? ?(2N)FRAME? OR APPOINT? OR TEMPORAL? OR CASE? ?)
S8        3245   S7(5N)(CONTAIN? OR STORE? OR STORING? OR STOCK? OR
MAINTAI-
                 N? OR HOLD??? OR INCLU? OR TOGETHER? OR COMPRIS?)
S9       34034   S7(5N)(WITHIN OR INSIDE? OR INTERNAL? OR INTERIOR? OR
INTE-
                 RIOUR? OR IN OR INTRA OR SELF()CONTAIN??? OR HAS)
S10          2   S2 AND S4:S5 AND S8:S9
S11         51   S1:S2 AND S3:S5 AND S7:S9
S12         49   S11 NOT S10
S13         23   S12 NOT (PY>2001 OR PY=2002:2007)
S14         19   RD (unique items)
File    2:INSPEC 1898-2007/Sep W1
          (c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File    6:NTIS 1964-2007/Sep W2
          (c) 2007 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2007/Sep W1
          (c) 2007 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2007/Sep W1
          (c) 2007 The Thomson Corp
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2007/Jul
          (c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2007/Aug
          (c) 2007 CSA.
File   60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2007/Jul
          (c) 2007 CSA.
File   62:SPIN(R) 1975-2007/Aug W4
          (c) 2007 American Institute of Physics
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2007/Sep 04
          (c) 2007 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
```

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File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2007/Sep W1
          (c) 2007 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2007/Jul
          (c) 2007 The HW Wilson Co.
File  111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2007/Sep 03
          (c) 2007 The Gale Group
File  144:Pascal 1973-2007/Sep W1
          (c) 2007 INIST/CNRS
File  239:Mathsci 1940-2007/Oct
          (c) 2007 American Mathematical Society
File  256:TecInfoSource 82-2007/Apr
          (c) 2007 Info.Sources Inc
File  434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
          (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File  583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
          (c) 2002 The Gale Group
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10/7/1   (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

14564585   Genuine Article#: 983FR   Number of References: 11
**Title: Seven hundred seventy eight bite marks: Analysis by anatomic
    location, victim and biter demographics, type of crime, and legal
    disposition**
Author(s): Freeman AJ (REPRINT) ; Senn DR; Arendt DM
Corporate Source: 22 Imperial Ave/Westport//CT/06880 (REPRINT); Univ
    Texas,Hlth Sci Ctr, Ctr Educ & Res Forens, San Antonio Dent Sch,San
    Antonio//TX/78229; Lightm
Consulting,Oakton//VA/22124(AJF8@Columbia.edu
)
Journal: JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 2005, V50, N6 (NOV), P1436-1443
ISSN: 0022-1198   Publication date: 20051100
Publisher: AMER SOC TESTING MATERIALS, 100 BARR HARBOR DR, W
CONSHOHOCKEN,
    PA 19428-2959 USA
Language: English   Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: A study of the etiology, anatomic location, victim
demographics
    and legal disposition of bite mark cases was made with the purpose
of
    updating and augmenting previous research in the field. The
information
    may be of interest to a myriad of professional disciplines
including
    Forensic Odontologists, Medical Examiners, Detectives, **Profilers** ,
    Emergency Room **Personnel** , Coroners, Psychologists, and Family
Service
    Counselors, as bite marks provide both physical and biological
data.
    While bite marks were found on all anatomic regions of the body
some
    sites are significantly more likely to receive bites, and the
frequency
    that an area is bitten may vary with the type of crime. Sex and age
of
    the victim may also impact the resulting location and frequency of
    bites.

        A survey **form** for bite mark cases was **created** and mailed to
all
    Diplomates of the American Board of Forensic Odontology. The survey
    form was also included in the American Society of Forensic
Odontology
    newsletter. The survey requested that the recipient fill out a
separate
    form for each case for which the recipient was the primary
investigator
    of a patterned injury. The data from the resulting surveys were
entered
    into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The responses detailed two
hundred
    thirty two (259) bite mark cases that included seven hundred (778)

individual bite marks. Harvey (1976) and Sweet and Pretty (2000)
published studies finding the highest percentage of bites to the
breasts. In 1983 Vale and Noguchi published the paper indicating
that
the most frequently bitten area was the upper extremities.

The survey forms were sent to approximately 1100 forensic
dentist
in 26 countries. The forensic experience level of the dentists
varied
from neophyte to very experienced. The data were analyzed and the
results reported and organized in the following categories; Victim
Distribution by Gender, Victim Distribution by Age, Child Abuse
Distribution by Age and Gender, Sexual Assault Distribution by age
and
Gender, Homicide Distribution by Age and Gender, Bite Mark
Distribution
by Gender and Location, Number of Bite Marks per Victim, Bite mark
Distribution Comparison to Previous Research, Child Abuse Suspect
Age
Distribution by Age and Sex, Homicide Suspect Age Distribution by
Age
and Sex, Sexual Crimes Suspect Age Distribution by Age and Sex, and
Bite Mark Incidence by Anatomical Area and Type of Crime.

Fifty-two forensic odontologists from seven countries
responded.
Nineteen responders were Diplomates of the American Board of
Forensic
Odontology. The **number** of **cases** reported by each responder
ranged
from **one** to thirty-three and the average **number** of **cases**
reported
was 4.5. **In** this broad based study, females were bitten more
often
than males. The average male victim was younger than the average
female
victim. Males that were victims tended to be either very young or
very
old. The youngest victim was a two-month-old boy and the oldest
victim
a 95-year-old woman. Perpetrators were male more often than female
and
there was an average of 1.4 suspects per case. The results show
that
most bites occurred on the arm, followed by the breast. If broken
down
by gender, males were bitten on the arm more than females, and
females
were bitten on the breast more often than males. The data show
patterns
in location and number of bites that seem related to both the type
of
crime and the age of the victim.

10/7/2   (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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ABSTRACT:
In this paper, the authors are mainly concerned with **personally**
identifiable information (PII) and other identifiers **stored**   in a
document without the **user** 's knowledge or ability or remove them. Any
name, serial **number** or **identifier** that pinpoints a **unique**   **user** ,
organization, computer or software installation may be used to track
the
document back to the persons and organisations that created or
published
it. In this paper, the authors use the word publication in a broad
sense to
mean either posting the document for public viewing or sending it to
selected recipients outside the authors' trusted circle. They will
describe
a novel tool for detecting PII in digital documents. The tool is
defensive
in the sense that it can only be used for looking for offending data in
one's own **documents** . This choice enabled us to **make** the tool
relatively
automatic and general. The tool first harvests the user's sensitive
identifiers based on various heuristics and then searches for them in
given
documents in several common encodings. Each document is treated as a
flat
byte stream that may contain strings at arbitrary locations and in
arbitrary encodings. This means that, unlike most PII-detection and
removal
tools, the auhtors' tool does not need to know where to look. The tool
was
originally developed to test the PII removal mechanisms in the current
and
beta versions of Microsoft Office. The authors report on several
case-studies done using their tool. They looked at an ad-hoc collection
of
documents, at a typical publication process where the document is
composed
with Microsoft Word and published as PDF, and, finally (mainly for fun)
at
a collection of anonymized conference submissions.

08314606   INSPEC Abstract Number: B2002-08-6210L-148, C2002-08-7250R-014

Title: Analyzing the browse patterns of mobile clients

Author(s): Adya, A.; Bahl, P.; Lili Qiu
Author Affiliation: Microsoft Res., Redmond, WA, USA
Conference   Title: Proceedings   of   the   First   ACM   SIGCOMM Internet
Measurement Workshop. UMW 2001   p.189-94

Conference   Title: Proceedings   of   ACM   SIGCOMM   Internet Measurement
Workshop 2001
Conference Date: 1-2 Nov. 2001   Conference Location: San Francisco, CA,
USA
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We study the dynamics of a large popular commercial Web site
designed specifically for users who access it via their cell-phones and
PDAs. Unlike most previous Web studies that have analyzed accesses seen by
proxies and servers from clients connected via the wired network, we focus
primarily on client accesses made over wireless channels and made for
downloading content on small devices for offline browsing. We carry out
user-behavior analysis as users authenticate themselves before accessing
and then every access is logged with a **unique   user   identifier** . Using
browser traces gathered over a period of 12 days, we perform detailed
content analysis, **document** popularity analysis and server load analysis.
We answer questions like what sorts of content wireless users are most
interested in, when and how much load they put on the servers, and how much
time they spend on the channel while accessing the Web wirelessly. We
discuss the implications of our findings for techniques such as query
caching, server scheduling, channel use and TCP optimization. (13 Refs)
Subfile: B C

DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

07120112
 Title: Can biometrics beat the pin?
  Author(s): Hawkes, P.
  Journal: Retail Automation   vol.18, no.6   p.34, 36
  Publisher: RMDP Ltd,
  Publication Date: Nov.-Dec. 1998 Country of Publication: UK
  CODEN: REAUFA   ISSN: 0263-1377
  SICI: 0263-1377(199811/12)18:6L.34:BB;1-T
  Material Identity Number: B444-1998-006
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Economic aspects (E)

  Abstract: The author assesses the state of the biometric art. There
is a
wide choice of characteristics to employ. Each biometric machine
supplier
has his favourite. A popular choice adopted by over 20 suppliers is
the
familiar fingerprint or a variant such as palm prints. Other unique
and
computer checkable bodily characteristics which actually or
potentially
 form   the basis of credible biometric **products** include the iris
texture
of the eye, retinal scanning, whole face recognition, head profile and
even
thermally-imaged face prints. More speculatively, an electronic nose
has
 been promoted as a biometric **identifier** on the basis of **unique**
body
odours! Ultimately real **time** DNA testing will provide
unequivocal
decisions as to **personal** **identity** . (0 Refs)
  Subfile: D

14/7/3   (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

06221810   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9605-7890-001
 Title: **Software reviews. [Automap Road Atlas for DOS]**
  Author(s): Lawson, K.
  Author Affiliation: Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, USA
  Journal: Technical Services Quarterly   vol.13, no.1   p.55-61
  Publisher: Haworth Press,
  Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA
  CODEN: TSQUE5 ISSN: 0731-7131
  SICI: 0731-7131(1995)13:1L.55:SRAR;1-E
  Material Identity Number: G908-96001
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

  Abstract: Reviews the software application "Automap Road Atlas for
DOS,
Version 3.0." Automap Inc., 1309 114th Avenue SE, Suite 110, Bellevue,
WA.
The system requirements are: processor-IBM PC and 100% compatibilities
with
hard drive; memory 640k RAM, 5.5 MB hard disc; monitor-Super VGA, VGA,
EGA,
CGA, or Hercules; medium-six 3.5" disks (5.25 disks available on
request);
operating System-DOS 3.0 or above; mouse-optional. Automap Road
Atlas
provides trip planning tools for travelers. The program utilizes a menu
bar
of grouped functions. Key stroke shortcuts are offered for the
more
experienced user. A toolbar provides the most frequently used
commands in
icon **form** for easy point and click functionality. The core
function of
the software allows the **user** to **identify** a **single** route or a
number
 of alternative routes **in** the USA that correspond to the user's
trip
preferences. (0 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Copyright 1996, IEE

14/7/4   (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

05316328   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9302-7250C-007
 Title: **CD-ROM source data uploaded to the operating and storage devices of
an IBM 3090 mainframe through a PC terminal**

   Author(s): Boros, L.G.; Lepow, C.; Ruland, F.; Starbuck, V.; Jones, S.;
Flancbaum, L.; Townsend, M.C.
   Author Affiliation: Div. of Gen. Surg., Ohio State Univ. Coll. of Med.,
Columbus, OH, USA

   Abstract: A powerful method of processing MEDLINE and CINAHL source data
uploaded to the IBM 3090 mainframe computer through an IBM/PC is described.
Data are first downloaded from the CD-ROM's PC devices to floppy disks.
These disks then are uploaded to the mainframe computer through an IBM/PC
equipped with WordPerfect text editor and computer network connection
(SONNGATE). Before downloading, keywords specifying the information to be
accessed are typed at the FIND prompt of the CD-ROM station. The resulting
abstracts are downloaded into a file called DOWNLOAD. **DOC** . The floppy
disks containing the information are simply carried to an IBM/PC which has
a terminal emulation (TELNET) connection to the university-wide computer
network .(SONNET) at the Ohio State University Academic Computing Services
(OSU ACS). The WordPerfect (5.1) processes and saves the text into DOS
format. Using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP, 130000 bytes/s) of SONNET,
the entire text containing the information obtained through the MEDLINE and
CINAHL search is transferred to the remote mainframe computer for further
processing. At this point, abstracts in the specified area are ready for
immediate access and multiple retrieval by any PC having network switch or
dial- **in**   connection after the **user**   **id** , password and account

number
 are **specified** by the **user** .   (9 Refs)
  Subfile: C

05099977   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9204-6130D-005
 Title: Numbering document **components**
  Author(s): Harrison, M.A.; Munson, E.V.
  Author Affiliation: Div. of Comput. Sci., California Univ., Berkeley,
CA,
USA
  Journal: Electronic Publishing: Origination, Dissemination and Design
vol.4, no.1   p.43-60
  Publication Date: March 1991 Country of Publication: UK
  CODEN: EPODEU ISSN: 0894-3982
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P)

  Abstract: Numbering **document** components such as sections,
subsections,
figures and equations gives each component a **unique** **identifier**
and
helps the **user** locate the component when it is cross-referenced.
The
paper discusses ways in which such numbering can be described and
proposes
a simple paradigm for declarative specification of how components
should be
numbered. The class of algorithms for incremental update of
component
numbers is studied and the 'best' such algorithm is developed in
detail. (
20 Refs)
  Subfile: C

DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

   Title: **The phonetisation algorithm, PHONOS, for the patient**
document
 research in databases by means of a non-unique identifier
   Author(s): Gamache, A.; Locong, L.
   Author Affiliation: Dept. d'Informatique, Univ. Laval, Que., Canada
   Journal: INFOR. Canadian Journal of Operational Research and
Information
Processing   vol.17, no.4   p.338-49
   Publication Date: Nov. 1979 Country of Publication: Canada
   CODEN: INFRCL ISSN: 0315-5986
   Language: French   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P)

   Abstract: The **use** of of non- **unique** **personal** **identifiers** is
very
significant **in** hospitals, which often provide care to patients who
are
not in a condition to furnish complete and accurate details so that
their
medical records can be found. This paper proposes an algorithm
that
classifies patients' names into phonetic groups, each group
containing
names with similar pronunciations. This algorithm, called PHONOS,
includes
several sequential steps. First of all special characters are
eliminated,
then certain syllables or letters are replaced by their equivalents.
The
phonetic code is then generated and normalized according to an
equivalent
phonemes table. PHONOS is at present being used in an
interactive
medico-administrative information management system. Experimental
results
obtained with a corpus of French name show an efficient
phonetic
clustering. This clustering allows an increase in the recall factor,
yet
keeps the response time below the critical threshold of the
interactive
system. (10 Refs)
   Subfile: C

14/7/7   (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS

1231886   NTIS Accession Number: DE86057756
  DDT; LRLTRAN Dynamic Symbolic Debugging Tool
  (Software)
  Seberger, D.
  Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA.
  Corp. Source Codes: 068147000
  Report No.: ANL/NESC-9756
  1985   mag tape
  Languages: English
  Journal Announcement: GRAI8611
  Price includes documentation. Tapes can be prepared in most
recording
modes for one-half inch tape. Specify recording mode desired. Call
NTIS
Computer Products if you have questions.
  NTIS Prices: CP T99
  Country of Publication: United States
  DDT is a dynamic symbolic debugging tool for the LRLTRAN
language. It
allows users to look at current values of any of their program's
variables
without recompiling and using PRINT statements. DDT, using a
function
called BREAKPOINTS, permits the user to trace each of the logic paths
in a
program by executing a few statements or even a few instructions at a
time.
DDT has three types of breakpoints: permanent breakpoints, which
stay at
the location specified until the user requests that they be
released;
temporary breakpoints, which are automatically released when reached;
and
tracing breakpoints, which will not cause a stop at a location until
the
location **has** been reached a **specified** **number** of **times** . DDT
allows
the **user** to **identify** variables for viewing by name and to display
them
in .the appropriate **form** (i.e, floating-point, character, octal,
etc.) It
is also possible to display the contents of registers and vectors,
and to
change the value of a variable at a breakpoint. DDT may also be
used to
trace subroutine calls made in a program. A history file is created
which
contains all input commands to DDT and the output from those commands.
This
information is left on disk to provide users with a record of their
debug
session...Software Description: Cray1. LRLTRAN. LTSS

14/7/8   (Item 2 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS
(c) 2007 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts. reserv.

0875394 NTIS Accession Number: PB81-144495/XAB
  **MVMA Two-Dimensional Crash Victim Simulation Advanced Airbag
System
Submodel**
  (Final rept)
  Bowman, B. M.
  Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research Inst.
  Corp. Source Codes: 002797103
  Sponsor: General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI.
  Report No.: UM-HSRI-79-51
  31 Aug 79   290p
  Languages: English
  Journal Announcement: GRAI8109
  Sponsored in part by General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI.
See
also report dated 29 Jun 79, PB-299 305.
  Order   this   product   from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS
(U.S.
customers);   (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547;
and
email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal
Road,
Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
  NTIS Prices: PC A13/MF A01
  Country of Publication: United States
  The manual **documents** an Advanced Airbag System Submodel which has
been
implemented in the MVMA Two-Dimensional Crash Victim Simulation
Model.
Sections 2, 3, and 4 parallel and supplement Volumes 1, 2
and 3,
respectively, of the MVMA 2-D CVS manuals. The Advanced Airbag
System
Submodel makes possible simulations in which an arbitrary number of
airbags
are   represented, external and/or internal to each other.
Phenomena
represented include bag slap forces, pressure forces, membrane
forces,
deflation through vents and/or porous bag fabric, yielding of
vehicle
interior components in response to bag forces, tabularly-specified
mass
influx and source gas temperature as functions of **time** and
fabric
porosity ·as a function of pressure differential, **user - specified**
bag
 profiles during inflation, i.e., an arbitrary **number** of profiles
in a
time history and arbitrary polygonal shape for each **profile** , and
user
-defined vehicle and occupant profiles for interaction with

bags. In
addition the model has analytical features and user inputs which take
into
account three-dimensional aspects of bag behavior.

**Evaluating the effects of context and scale on individual
accessibility: A
multilevel approach**

      The intraurban accessibility of individuals is an important topic,
but
the relationships between accessibility and urban **form** have not been
fully addressed. Conventional proximity-based accessibility measures
and
prevailing models of urban **form** treat accessibility as a function of
distance and do not allow for any variations in the population. The use
of
space-time accessibility measures overcomes these limitations by
allowing
individual's daily travel and activity patterns, as well as **personal
characteristics** , to define their accessibility. But there is also
strong
reason to believe that place-specific characteristics are important to
accessibility by mediating people's access to transportation and
services.
These influences can be expected to vary by time of day due to
congestion
as well as limited nighttime business hours. Because of the difficulty
of
distinguishing contextual effects from socioeconomic variations with
conventional methods, the mediating influence of location among areas
and
at different scales has been evaluated m Portland, Oregon using
multilevel
modeling techniques. This method allows the isolation of accessibility
variations resulting from population differences from those resulting
from
differences between areas.
      The results show that while distance to some urban centers is of
importance in explaining variations in individual accessibility, the
Portland CBD is only **one** such center. Household **time** constraints
related to the **number** of hours worked per week and household size are
also important. Time is also important to accessibility because the
effects
of reductions in accessibility due to congestion and limited business
hours
are not distributed evenly throughout the metropolitan area. These
relationships were examined across a range of spatial scales within
Portland, but no significant scale variations in accessibility

relationships were found. While the characteristics of neighborhoods
provide some explanation for observed variations, individual and
household
characteristics again provide more consistent explanations for
accessibility within Portland. These results are in contrast with
common
expectations about accessibility and urban **form** , leading to the
conclusions that many statements about cities are of limited usefulness
in
describing or explaining accessibility patterns.

**A sequential mass and enthalpy based algorithm for computing multiphase,
multicomponent heat and mass transfer in porous media**

     This work describes the component-mass based compositional and
thermal
model for heat and mass transfer originally proposed by *Acs et
al* (1982) for nonisothermal multi-phase multi-component
compressible
flows in porous media. Our model incorporates capillary pressures,
thermal
effects, phase partitioning and allows up to n components in the phase
composition. The scheme is also an extension of the algorithms and
models
presented by *Bell*-*Colella*-*Trangenstein* (BCT)
(1989). None of these methods explored thermal modeling, some of them
introduced decoupled approaches, others introduced high order schemes
for
isothermal flows, but none went as far as to include most of the
physical
processes involved in complex applications such as steam injection for
soil
and groundwater remediation. This work presents an algorithm which
consists
of conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium, an equation of state for
the
volume balance between the fluid and the rock void, Darcy's law for the
volumetric flow rates, models for the capillary pressures between the
fluid
phases, energy transport, component-mass conservation equations and K-
value
phase equilibrium packages. These relations are combined to **form** a
decoupled pressure equation and a modified system of conservation
equations
analogous to the classical fractional flow models available in the
literature. The sequential formulation of the flow equations **forms**
the
basis for the **numerical** solution for the system, which is similar to
the
one   used   in *Vega*-*Landeau et al*

(1998). The numerical computations illustrate the robustness, speed and
high performance of the method. The execution of the fully decoupled
model
demonstrates the modularity of the algorithm, its potential for
multiprocessor computing, and the ease of future module updates
depending
on the requirements of the **user** . New issues are **identified** **in** the
current work that open interesting paths for future research in the
world
of computational fluid dynamics and heat transfer in porous media.

01727211   ORDER NO: AADAA-I9951118
A new approach to the blind subspace separation and diversity combining of
MIMO-FIR channels

      In this thesis we present a new approach to the blind subspace
separation and **identification** problem for multi- **user** communications
in
 dispersive environments and with multiple signal observations. This
approach has application in the interference limited channels that are
typical of the mobile cellular communications environment. In these
environments, the channel parameters of the user of interest may be
known,
while those of its interferers are unknown. Removing this interference
requires the signal parameters of the interferers to be determined
blindly,
without the use of a pre-arranged training sequence. An additional
advantage of our approach is that it also does not require <italic> a
priori</italic> knowledge of the channel parameters of the desired
user.
Thus, the entire process of signal separation and demodulation is
performed
blindly with the basic assumption that the modulation formats are known
and
the signals are uncorrelated.
      We will model such systems via <italic>multiple input</italic> -
<italic> multiple output</italic> filters (MIMO-FIR). The fundamental
difference in our technique compared to those found in the literature
is
that we **form** our data correlation matrix by averaging multiple data
symbols over multiple FIR channels in both space and time. Our approach
leads to several interesting observations. By taking advantage of the
properties of the data correlation matrix, we develop an algorithm that
extracts an individual user's signal from the observed mixture and
simultaneously combines signal components received via separate paths.
The
output of this method is essentially a **single** **user** signal sampled
at
the **symbol** rate and exhibiting (mild) dispersion. The interference
suppression performance of our method is quantified through numerical
examples.

A PROFILE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESIDENTS' LEADERSHIP STYLES
   Author: WEN, HUNG-YUEH DANIEL
   Degree: PH.D.
   Year: 1999
   Corporate Source/Institution: MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY (0132)
   Major Professor: NED B. LOVELL
   Source: VOLUME 60/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
            PAGE 1434. 119 PAGES

     This research study was designed to develop a profile of community
college presidents' self-perceived leadership styles and to examine
possible relationships between their perceived leadership styles and a
number of variables that help describe organizational variations among
different community colleges. The Leader Effectiveness Adaptability
Description Self (LEAD-Self) instrument was used to determine community
college presidents' self-perceived leadership styles. Out of the
population
of 1,271 public community colleges across the country, the sample of
350
presidents/institutions was identified.
     Of the 350 surveys mailed, 176 or 50.3% were returned. Independent
<italic> t</italic>-tests and chi-square tests were first computed to
compare the respondent sample with the population. Various statistical
tests were then run to determine if there were any relationships
between
the leadership style characteristics of community college presidents
generated using the LEAD-Self and the organizational contexts at their
respective institutions.
     The data collected were analyzed using the Statistical Package for
the
Social Science (SPSS) release 8.1. Frequency counts, descriptive
statistics, two sets of one-way ANOVA, five chi-square tests, and two
series of Pearson's product-moment correlations were employed to
analyze
the results. This study's data provide information that **forms** a
profile
of the nation's 1,271 community college presidents. The profile shows
that
community college presidents are predominately males, who have served
as
community college administrators for about 21 years, and have been at
their
present position for about eight years. They are mostly Selling or
Participating leaders, reported having one or two secondary styles,
flexible in their leadership style, and exhibit a moderate level of
style
adaptability.
     The results imply that there were no relationships existent
between
community college presidents' leadership styles and their **personal /
personnel   characteristics** such as number of years at present
position,

total years of experience as a college administrator, personal influence on
organizational culture, etc. Also, there were no relationships existent between community college presidents' leadership styles and their institutional characteristics such as **single** or multi-campus, **number** of
full- **time** faculty, geographical region, etc. However, the findings suggest that the longer the length of tenure a president has at his/her present college, the more likely he/she is to stick to one or two leadership styles. The findings also suggest that community college presidents or campus CEOs who report they are more adaptable in their leadership styles feel they have more influence on the external communities
served by their institutions. The findings also reveal that presidents with
more years in administration perceived they are less adaptable in leadership style.

01401577 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9503911
SELF-PERCEIVED ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP STYLES OF PRESIDENTS,
VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND DEANS IN PUBLIC COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES IN
TEXAS
   Author: ALI, HAMAD ABDULKAREEM
   Degree: PH.D.
   Year: 1994
   Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY (0158)
   Major Professor: JOHN P. EDDY
   Source: VOLUME 55/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
            PAGE 3422. 207 PAGES

     The major purpose for this study was to determine the self-
perceived
leadership styles of the presidents, vice-presidents, and deans of
public
community and junior colleges in Texas in 1994. Administrators' choices
of
leadership style were also compared with **personal   characteristics**
of
leaders, such as age, gender, title, number of years in current
position,
number of years in current institution, number of years in
administration,
degree earned, number of years in teaching, and **number** of full-
time
subordinates. The backgrounds of the administrators, **particularly**
their
previous experience, control over their respective budgets, size of
their
budgets (state, local, other, percentage of workers' compensation), and
the
ethnicity of leaders, were also examined. The Styles of Leadership
Survey
and a Demographic Information **Form** were used to collect the data.
     This study revealed that styles 9/9 (collaborative) and 1/1
(bureaucratic) on the Styles of Leadership Survey were the dominant
self-perceived leadership styles of administrators. The **personal**
characteristics of age, gender, current position (title), number of
years
in current position, number of years in current institution, years of
teaching, and number of subordinates were not significant factors in
administrators' choice of a leadership style. However, it was found
that
administrators' educational level and number of years in administration
were significant factors in their choice of a leadership style. The
ethnicity of a disproportionate number, 65.6%, of the administrators
was
other than Native American, Hispanic American, African-American, Arabic
American, and Asian American. Only 18.6% were Native Americans, 11.5%
were
African Americans, and 4.9% were Hispanic Americans. The previous
background of the administrators who responded had military, civic,

political, education, or business leadership experience..
      The major recommendation expressed as a result of this study was
in
the recruitment process. It was recommended that more female
administrators
and new administrators who have not been in the same college for a long
time be considered for employment. It was also recommended that the
hiring
process include more administrators of other ethnicities in order to
match
the growing number of faculty and students from other ethnicities.

THE EFFECT OF SELECTED, SPECIFIC PERSONALITY   CHARACTERISTICS   ON TEACHERS' WILLINGNESS TO USE TECHNOLOGY (TEACHER WILLINGNESS)
  Author: SMITH, BRENDA JEAN
  Degree: ED.D.
  Year: 1993
  Corporate Source/Institution: EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY (0103)
  Adviser: ROBERT MUNDAY
  Source: VOLUME 54/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
          PAGE 2450. 122 PAGES

     Purposes of the study. This study was designed to determine the
effects of selected, specific **personality   characteristics** on
teachers'
willingness to use technology. Additional purposes were to determine
whether gender and/or teaching experience would have similar effects.
     Procedures. The sample for this study consisted of 138 educators
currently teaching in grades seven through twelve, in Northeast Texas.
Pertinent data for this study were derived from scores obtained on a
technology questionnaire and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (**Form** G)
(1976). Demographic data were obtained from a personal data sheet
included
with the questionnaire.
     Findings. The major findings for this study include the following:
(1)
The results of the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), $F(3,3134) =$
37.4610, $p =.00005$, on data derived from the MBTI (**Form** G) (1976) and
the
technology questionnaire signified statistically significant
differences
between **specific**   **indicators** and teachers' attitudes toward their
use
of technology. (2) A t-test for independent means produced
statistically
significant evidence, with a t value, $t(136) = 3.70$, $p =.0001$, that
gender
was a significant predictor of teachers' willingness to use technology.
(3)
The dependent variable of years of teaching experience approached
significance at $p =.056$, but was rejected as a statistically
significant
predictor of teachers' willingness to use technology.
     Conclusions. This study provided statistically significant
evidence
with an F ratio of 37.4610 ($p =.00005$) that teachers with particular
personality **characteristics** perceived themselves as more willing to
use
technology. Additionally, gender was found to have a significant effect
on
teachers' willingness to use technology. Males (m = 73.91) reported a
greater willingness to use technology than did females (m = 62.23).
Finally, teaching experience did not prove to be a significant factor
in

this study (p =.056).

1006524   ORDER NO: AAD86-24336
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER-STUDENT PERSONALITY TYPE ALIGNMENT AND
TEACHER-ASSIGNED END-OF-SEMESTER GRADES (MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR,
MBTI)
   Author: SOBCZYK, J. M. STANISLAUS
   Degree: ED.D
   Year: 1986
   Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO (6019)
   Source: VOLUME 47/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
            PAGE 2533. 187 PAGES

     The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between
teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned
end-of-semester grades in two high schools.
     The study sought answers to the following questions: (1) Is there
a
relationship between teacher-student personality type alignment and
teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades? (2) To what extent is the
relationship between teacher-student personality type alignment and
teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades mediated by: teacher gender,
student gender, student Cognitive Skills Quotient scores, student
socioeconomic level, teacher grading criterion, teacher racial/ethnic
background, student racial/ethnic background, and educational content
areas?
     Two hundred male and 71 female students in the eleventh grade of
high
school, and 35 teachers of eleventh grade students were the subjects of
the
study. Student and faculty personality types were determined by using
Form
 G of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI).
     Chi-square contingency tests were used to analyze the data of
both
research questions.
     The findings of the study can be summarized as follows:
·Introverted
(I) students were assigned higher end-of-semester grades than were
Extroverted (E) students, regardless of whether the teacher was an
Extrovert (E) or an Introvert (I). This suggests that the student
personality characteristic of Introversion (I) is important to
teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades. Intuitive (N) teachers
assigned
higher end-of-semester grades to Intuitive (N) students than to Sensate
(S)
students. Judging (J) teachers assigned higher end-of-semester grades
to
Judging (J) students than to Perceiving (P) students. In alignment by
temperament style, Intuitive-Thinking (NT) teachers assigned higher
end-of-semester grades to Intuitive-Thinking (NT) students than to any
other student temperament style group.
     It was also found that student gender, and educational subject
area
were mediating variables in the relationship between teacher-student

personality type alignment and teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades.
     Based on the findings of the study, there is a relationship
between
teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned
end-of-semester grades, but it is a limited relationship.

0958592 ORDER NO: AAD87-15827
THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING MICROCOMPUTERS INTO THE ACCOUNTING CURRICULUM

      The purpose of this study was to develop guidelines for integrating
microcomputers into the accounting curriculum. Developmental procedures
included recognizing impediments to learning in the **form** of anxiety,
understanding the domains of educational objectives, applying psychometric
principles of psychological test construction, experimenting with an
existing computer anxiety test, and developing a new psychological
measurement instrument for microcomputer anxiety. A sample of more than
350
students from six accredited accounting programs in the Commonwealth of
Virginia was used for the norm group. Attributes collected from
subjects
completing the instrument in the spring of 1986 were age, sex, class
rank,
institution, ownership of a microcomputer, employment status while in
school, opportunity to use a microcomputer at work, overall grade point
average, and accounting grade point average. These attributes were
analyzed
using the microcomputer-anxiety scores. Use relating to microcomputers
was
defined as constructive confrontation. Computer courses were defined as
a
course in computer science, information systems, specific accounting
courses where the microcomputer was used extensively, or a course
identified at an institution in other disciplines to meet the
educational
objectives of developing microcomputer skills and knowledge. Two
score-groups were used. Those students who scored high were compared to
those students who scored low. A high score indicated more
microcomputer
anxiety. Chi square and Analysis of Variance **identified   ownership**
of a
microcomputer, opportunity to **use** a microcomputer at work, and
number
of computer courses completed as **specific** areas related to reduced
microcomputer anxiety. **One** area, **number** of computer courses
completed,
appeared controllable in the accounting curriculum and was investigated
using group mean-score difference. The guidelines developed suggest
that
accounting students should enroll in and complete two computer courses.
Students at those schools considered to be progressive and future

oriented
should enroll in and complete five such courses.

INTERRELATED FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGENITALLY BLIND CHILD

     The cogenitally, totally blind child is significantly at risk to
be
developmentally delayed and to exhibit personal and behavioral
abnormalities. Research has documented a cognitive lag and significant
differences between blind and sighted samples on measures of language
functioning, academic progress and emotional disturbance. However, too
little is known about the relationship of these separate areas to each
other within the blind child's individual development or about the
significance of such measures to the blind child's real life behavior.
This
study follows the suggestions of Warren's (1977) hierarchical model of
research in this area. This model includes evaluation of the etiology
of
any given characteristic and the expression of that characteristic in
behavior.
     Five children completely blind from birth and presently
between
the ages of eight and 12 were carefully evaluated on a wide variety of
measures. The mothers of these children assisted in giving information
about the cause of blindness, demographic information, family
characteristics, developmental milestones, discipline style, the
child's
social and physical competence, **personality   characteristics** , and
behavior. The child was tested on a variety of measures including
standard
verbal I.Q., Piagetian tasks, perceived competence and self-esteem,
spatial
perspective, communication effectiveness and conceptual understanding.
All
of the information was then combined to give a complete case history of
each child.
     In addition to the individual portraits, some tentative
conclusions are offered about the general relationship and expression
of
the characteristics evaluated. A wide range of abilities and problems
was
found. I.Q. varied from 52 to 122 and behavior varied from few or no
real
difficulties to severe adjustment problems. In general, the measures
indicated a clustering of both good and bad characteristics. The
brighter
children tended to do better in all areas evaluated while those with
intellectual delays also had disturbed family relationships and

behavior
problems. All of the cognitive measures were closely related,
suggesting a
general cognitive skill which finds expression in all of these
measures.
The brighter children tended toward internalizing problems, i.e.
withdrawal
and obsessive anxiety, while the developmentally delayed children
tended
toward externalizing or acting out behavior.

      The mothers of the blind children were all accepting and not
over-protective but did tend towards over-indulgence. Almost all of
them
had their child enrolled in special classes or enrichment programs from
a
young age although these efforts appeared to facilitate social
development
more than intellectual development. Almost all of the children were
delayed
in locomotion development (crawling and taking a first step) but quite
varied in early language production and speech problems. Of the early
milestones, age of saying the first word related best to later
intellectual
performance, with the two children who took a year or more to say a
word
being the most developmentally delayed in later cognitive skills.

      On the conceptual tasks, the brighter children gave more
responses
and showed a greater depth and understanding of concrete concepts. The
more
delayed children tended to be egocentric, idiosyncratic and concrete
in
their associations to concept names. **One** child, the brightest in the
sample, **used** a **number** of visual terms, **including** color terms, and
did
so appropriately and accurately. This finding is discussed in terms of
the
"verbalism" controversy and recent evidence that the congenitally blind
child can **form** an accurate understanding of color and other visual
terms
without direct experience.

      The discussion focuses on the uniqueness of each child,
performance in the different domains of intellectual functioning,
language,
conceptualization, background and behavior. Relationships of factors
within
each child and across the total sample are examined, concluding with a
number of suggestions for more extensive research in a variety of
avenues
opened here.

14946392   PASCAL No.: 01-0098140
The Swedish hernia register: an eight year experience
Toronto Joint Meeting: AHS - EHS: "Hernia in the 21st Century"
NILSSON E; HAAPANIEMI S
Department of Surgery, Motala Hospital, 59185 Motala, Sweden; Department
of Surgery, Linkoeping University Hospital, 58185 Linkoeping, Sweden
American Hernia Society, United States; European Hernia Society,
Europe
Joint Meeting AHS -EHS, 1 (Toronto, Ontario CAN) 2000-06-15
Journal: Hernia : (Print), 2000, 4 (4) 286-289
ISSN: 1265-4906 Availability: INIST-26874; 354000094474920240
No. of Refs.: 5 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: France
Language: English
In 1992 surgeons from eight Swedish hospitals established a register
for
inguinal and femoral hernia repair in the hope of improving techniques
and
results in hernia surgery. The aims of the register were
defined as
follows: to describe and analyze hernia surgery, and to
stimulate
improvements at the participating units. All operations on patients
above
the age of 15 years are recorded according to a protocol in which
patient
characteristics, type of hernia, method of repair, **form** of
anesthesia,
time in hospital, complications and re-operation, if applicable, are
noted.
The hernia register is one of many so-called National Quality
Registers in
Sweden. These registers are voluntary and are permitted to **use**
Personal
Numbers , which are **identification** **numbers** **unique** for each
citizen
in Sweden, thereby allowing patients to be followed over time and
between
participating hospitals. The registers are required to have
professional
support and are financially supported by the National Board of Health
and
Welfare and the Federation of County Councils in Sweden.

14505537   PASCAL No.: 00-0168927
 Form identifiction and skew detection from projections
 **Signal processing IX : theories and applications : Rhodes, 8-11
September
1998**
 LIOLIOS N; FAKOTAKIS N; KOKKINAKIS G
 THEODORIDIS S, ed; PITAS I, ed; STOURAITIS A, ed; KALOUPTSIDIS N, ed
 Wire Communications Laboratory, University of Patras, Patra 26500,
Greece
 University of Athens, Greece.; Computer Technology Institute, Patras,
Greece.; European Association for Signal Processing, Lausanne,
Switzerland.
 Eusipco : European signal processing conference, 9 (Rhodes GRC)
1998-09-08
 1998 605-608
 Publisher: Typorama, Patras
 ISBN: 960-7620-05-4 Availability: INIST-Y 32493; 354000080066041480
 No. of Refs.: 6 ref.
 Document Type: C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)
 Country of Publication: Greece
 Language: English

In this paper we describe a system we have built to solve the
preprinted
 forms   identification and field extraction problem for Optical
Character
Recognition (OCR) applications. The strength of this system is that
unlike
other approaches it solves the problem in the most general and
unrestricted
sense. It works equally well for any type of preprinted **form**
because it
does not rely on any special features like patterns of line
crossings or
other **symbols**   found only **in** a **particular** type of **form** . We
have
 used   the power spectrum as a shift invariant feature vector of the
form
's horizontal projection from which we identify the type of **form**
and
detect rotation. The horizontal and vertical projections themselves
are
also used to detect the shift of the **form** . Unlike the expected
loss in
response time to the benefit of generality, the proposed system is
fast,
highly accurate, even at reduced resolutions and with minimal
user
intervention it can be trained to recognize new types of **forms** .

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

0008944316
WPI ACC NO: 1998-496172/199842
XRPX Acc No: N1998-387532
Method for creating digital identity for person using personal information
- encrypts personal information of person's personal information known
only
to person with digital representation of public information of person
with
one or more cryptographic private keys to create digital identity
Patent Assignee: SKYLIGHT SOFTWARE INC   (SKYL-N)
Inventor: HUSSAIN B; KHAN S A; RAJPUT S A
Patent Family (3 patents, 22 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 1998039876	A1	19980911	WO 1998US4741	A	19980305	199842	B
AU 199867599	A	19980922	AU 199867599	A	19980305	199908	E
US 6401206	B1	20020604	US 199738082	P	19970306	200242	E
			US 199835670	A	19980305		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199835670   A 19980305; US
   199738082   P 19970306

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1998039876	A1	EN	38	10	

National Designated States,Original: AU CA JP NZ
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE
IT
   LU MC NL PT SE

AU 199867599	A	EN		Based on OPI patent WO 1998039876
US 6401206	B1	EN	.	Related to Provisional US

199738082

   Alerting Abstract WO A1
   The method (fig 4) creates a digital identity for a person by
creating a
digital representation of personal information known only to the
person, as
well as a digital representation of public information about the
person.
   These digital representations are encrypted with one or more
cryptographic private keys to generate the digital identity. The
digital
identity is suitable for use when digitally signing documents. The
public
information includes individual specific questions defined by the
person,
and answers to the questions included in the person's personal
information.
   USE - For creating digital identity of individual, binding impression
of

it to electronic **documents** , and **producing** reliable and consistently
verifiable electronic impressions for automatic identity verification.
   ADVANTAGE - Can detect forgeries of digital identity and attacks
against
it using identifier computed from personal information provided by
user.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: METHOD; DIGITAL; IDENTIFY;
PERSON
   ; INFORMATION; REPRESENT; PUBLIC; ONE; MORE; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; PRIVATE;
KEY

Class Codes
International Classification (Main): H04L-009/00
 (Additional/Secondary): H04K-001/00
US Classification, Issued: 713176000, 713183000

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01; W01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-D01; T01-J08C; W01-A05B

Original Titles:
Method and apparatus for binding electronic impressions **made** by
digital
identities to **documents** .

   Alerting Abstract ...USE - For creating digital identity of
individual,
binding impression of it to electronic **documents** , and **producing**
reliable and consistently verifiable electronic impressions for
automatic
identity verification...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Original Abstracts:
...document of the electronic impression bound to the document can be
detected. The personal information **included** in the digital
identifiers can **include** , in addition to a password, (4003),
answers to questions that are composed by the user (4005). The digital
identity...
Claims:
...creating a digital identity for a person suitable for use when
digitally
signing documents, the method comprising the steps of: **generating** a
private digital representation of private information known only to the
person, the private information...

...encryption/decryption, deduced from information including personal
information;generating one or more sets of recoverable **and** **non**
-recoverable **personal** **identifiers** based on public and private
information **including** the individual-specific **questions** **and**
individual-specific answers;encrypting the public and private digital
representations, the private key of the...

...based upon data that is contained in and/or is derived from the

digital
identity, in particular the **personal identifiers** , as well as
other information **including** a document and data that **is** unique to
each instance of a signature on a **digital** document, wherein each
instance of the signature is unique and verifiable by the owner of...
?

03104034   **Image available**
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

PUB. NO.:   02-079534 [JP 2079534 A]
PUBLISHED: March 20, 1990 (19900320)
INVENTOR(s): SAKAI YASUMASA
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),
JP
              (Japan)
APPL. NO.:   63-230581 [JP 88230581]
FILED: September 14, 1988 (19880914)
INTL CLASS: [5] H04L-009/32; H04N-001/44
JAPIO CLASS: 44.3 (COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy); 44.7 (COMMUNICATION --
              Facsimile)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R011 (LIQUID CRYSTALS)
JOURNAL: Section: E, Section No. 937, Vol. 14, No. 259, Pg. 94,
June
              05, 1990 (19900605)

ABSTRACT
PURPOSE: To allow a prescribed recipient to surely receive a document
by
allowing communication only when a **personal** **identification**
number
corresponding to an added **personal** **identification** number is
inputted
when a destination terminal equipment receives a call.

CONSTITUTION: When a caller sends a call to a called terminal
equipment by
adding a prescribed **personal** **identification** number, the called
party
receives a CSS (session start command), and when the
personal
 identification number is set, a **personal** **identification** number
input
request is displayed on an LCD 3 to await the input of the
personal
 identification number for a specified **time** . When the
personal
 identification   number is entered from a key group 4 **within**
the
 specified   **time** , the entered **number** and the **number** sent from
the
caller are collated, and only when they are coincident, an RSSP is
sent to
continue the communication.